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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXV.

APRIL, 1849.

No. 4.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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Colonization is of God.

THAT men have a right to migrate from one country to another, and to plant colonies wherever there is room for them, has been a general sentiment of mankind in all ages. Seldom, if ever, have those who desired to engage in such an enterprise, felt any scruples of conscience as to the lawfulness of the practice. As God has given man wants which, in certain circumstances, are best supplied by colonization, and has spread out before him just such countries as he needs to colonize, most men take it for granted, without questioning, that He will not be displeased to see them acting accordingly.

And yet some have seemed to think otherwise. Our own enterprise has been opposed with arguments which, if sound, would prove that all colonization is wrong; and the practice has been assailed in other quarters with a variety of objections. By some, it has been condemned as a base and wicked desertion of one's native land; by others, as pernicious to the morals,

and thus to the whole interests, of the emigrants; and by others still, as ruinous to the aborigines of the countries where colonies are planted.

The countries where these doctrines exercise the most absolute sway, are the great heathen empires of China and Japan, whose people are not allowed to emigrate, even temporarily; though many of the Chinese are forced, by the superabundance of the population, to emigrate contrary to law. But the sentiment is not confined to them. In England, but a few years since, a book was published on the evils of colonization—not of any particular instance, but of colonization in general. It was the work of a good Christian man, and was read and praised by others of like spirit. And kindred feelings occasionally show themselves among Christian men, and sometimes in very good and very able men, in our own country.

It may not be wholly useless, therefore, to inquire what God has taught us in his word on this subject. This

we shall now attempt; and we invite the closest scrutiny, consistent with candor, of our citations, interpretations and inferences.

The idea of colonization is clearly implied in the first recorded communication of God to man. "And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it."—Gen. 1: 28. These words are at once a blessing and a command: a blessing to be enjoyed in obeying the command.

We need not attempt to settle the location of Eden. It was doubtless on some continent or island; and wherever it may have been, it is obvious that some large portions of the earth could never be reached and occupied, "replenished" with inhabitants and "subdued" by agriculture and the arts, without planting colonies. The eastern continent, if Eden was there, might possibly have been settled without colonizing, had mankind been silly enough to do it. Each new agricultural family might have "subdued" a portion of the forest, immediately adjoining the parts already under cultivation; and so they might have spread gradually over the whole of that continent, none ever separating from the main body for the sake of a better soil, climate, or position. There would indeed have been some difficulty in pushing the process across the deserts from Asia into Africa; but it might have been

done. The deserts might first have been "replenished," to the extent of their capacity to sustain life, with wandering herdsmen, such as have always roamed over them, and their descendants might have peopled the valley of the Nile; and by a similar process, other parts of Africa might have been reached. But this process could not possibly have been extended to the western continent, or to distant islands. Without colonization, about half of the world must have remained forever unsubdued and unpeopled. That first command could not be fully obeyed, that first blessing could not have been fully enjoyed, without planting distant colonies.

After the deluge, this revelation of man's duty and interest was repeated. "And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth."—Gen. 9: 1: And their descendants, for several generations, were active and enterprising colonizers. Asshur, the son of Shem, "went forth" out of the land of Shinar, and commenced settlements, which afterwards grew up into the great cities of Nineveh, Rehoboth, Calah and Resen.—Gen. 10: 11, 12, 22. The grandsons of Ham appear to have settled in Palestine and Egypt, and those of Japheth still farther west, in "the Isles of the Gentiles," a well known term, including Cyprus, Rhodes, and the coasts and islands generally of eastern Europe. And even if the language is not to be

understood literally, of their grandsons, it cannot be extended beyond one or two generations more. In the days of Peleg, the fifth from Noah, "the earth was divided." The exact meaning of this term, we may not be able to ascertain; but, as the work of colonizing commenced at least as early as the third generation, when Asshur "went forth" from Shinar; and as "the Isles of the Gentiles" were "divided" by the descendants of Japheth, "after their families, in their nations," verse 5; and as we are told, verse 32, that "the nations were divided in the earth, after the Flood," by "the families of the sons of Noah," it is plain that the dividing of the earth in the time of Peleg marks some noticeable era in the progress of its colonization. As Peleg was born 101 years after the Flood, Gen. 11: 10-16, and as this dividing took place so early in his life that he was named from it, Gen. 10: 25, it would seem that colonies had penetrated as far as Elam, or Persia, on the east, and "the Isles of the Gentiles" on the west, in about one century. So did those generations obey the command and enjoy the blessing which God had pronounced.

But all this was not done without opposition. Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, had "begun to be a mighty one in the earth;" had introduced the practice of raising oneself to power over his fellows. He was the inventor of monarchy; "and the begin-

ning of his kingdom was Babel [Babylon,] and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar." A "kingdom" could not have been established by the mere physical force of one man. He must have had the co-operation of others in his ambitious designs. At least, a party must have been formed, in favor of monarchy. This party could not but wish to check the spirit of emigration, and to keep men at home, that the population, and consequently the power of their kingdom might grow the faster. And so it was. They said, "Let us build us a city, and a tower whose top may reach unto Heaven, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." This concentration of men in one vicinity was necessary to the accomplishment of their object. Colonies, as Montesquieu has well remarked, and as all history has abundantly shown, are naturally republican; and very distant colonies would neither yield voluntary submission to the rising despot of Shinar, nor be easily subdued and held in subjection by force. Hence his party set itself against colonization, and the building of Babel was one of their measures for arresting its progress; for preventing the people from being "scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." But colonization was of God, and he would not suffer its progress to be arrested. By a special interference, he threw the rebellious enemies of his designs into

such confusion, that "they left off to build the city;" "and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth." By a special and noticeable providence, if not by a direct miracle, he forced multitudes of them to colonize. So far, the expressions of his will, both in word and deed, are plain and decided, beyond the possibility of mistake.

The next recorded instance throws new light on his plan for promoting the welfare of the human race. It was an emigration, for moral and religious purposes, into a country already inhabited. The Lord said to Abram, "get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee; and I will make of thee a great nation; and in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Idolatry had become prevalent in his native land, and had even infected his ancestors. Josh. 24: 2, 14, 15. He must emigrate, therefore, with his dependants, to a country where he and they would be a distinct people, and therefore less liable to be corrupted by the influence of those around them. Of the number of emigrants, we are not informed; but making all reasonable allowance for additions in Canaan, it must have been large. He was 75 years old when he emigrated. Ishmael was born when he was 86,—eleven years after. Meanwhile, they were found to be so numerous that a division into two colonies had become advisable.

And yet, after his nephew, Lot, had led off a portion of them to found a separate community, and before the birth of Ishmael, Abram had been able to raise a force of 318 armed men among his own retainers, and was powerful enough to head a confederacy of princes. In other words, in less than eleven years from the time of his arrival, and after having been weakened by division, his dependants must have numbered at least 1500, and perhaps 2000 souls. This migration, therefore, was not the mere removal of a single family, as the word family is understood among us, but a real colonization of a community in Palestine. Though the country was inhabited, there was unoccupied land enough for his purposes of pasturage, and he proceeded to use it without objection from the older inhabitants.

Such were the means which God commanded to be employed to prepare the way for conferring the "blessings" of christianity and christian civilization upon "all the families of the earth."

The next example shows, that a colonization rightfully begun, may be rightfully completed by force, if force is found to be necessary.

On account of a famine, Jacob, the grandson of Abraham, "went down into Egypt," with all his children and grand children, and they abode there many years. It is certain, however, though the fact is overlooked by many, that they did not

give up their pasturage in Canaan. We are informed, 1 Chron. 7: 20-22, that several of the sons of Ephraim were slain by the men of Gath, "because they came down to take away their cattle;" whether their own cattle which the men of Gath had wrongfully seized or detained, or the cattle of the "men of Gath," which they were attempting to seize, is somewhat doubtful. It is expressly stated, however, that they came, on this expedition, not *up* from Egypt, but "down," from the hill country above the plain on which Gath was situated; for the use of these terms, by the sacred historians, is always geographically accurate. This occurred during the life of Ephraim, [verse 22] who was born and died in Egypt. To the same period must be referred the facts stated in the 24th verse—that Sherah, the daughter or grand daughter of Ephraim, "built Beth-horon the Upper and the Nether, and Uzen-Sherah," or Sherah's Fort. Upper and Nether Beth-horon, it is well known, guard the two extremities of a pass, which a company from Egypt would need to use in going up from the plains which border on the Mediterranean, to the table land of central Palestine, where was "the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph," the father of Ephraim, and where Jacob's sons were pasturing their flocks when they sold Joseph into Egypt. Indeed, there is no apparent reason

why towns should be built there, except to guard the pass, or to accommodate those that use it. It is certain, then, that during their sojourning in Egypt the Israelites continued to use their pasture lands in Canaan; that some of them, at least, spent a part of their time there; and that they held military possession of such points as they judged necessary for the defence of their rights. All Jacob's lineal descendants went into Egypt, but we are not told that all his servants went with him; and, in view of the facts just mentioned, we may reasonably infer that a large part of them, and of his flocks and herds, were left in Canaan. There was, then, no relinquishment by the Israelites, of their territorial rights in the land which God had given to their fathers, which they always regarded as their proper home, and to which they always intended to return. It is evident, too, that the relations between them and the aborigines had become such, that if they would enjoy their rights, they must protect them by force. At last, most probably, all their possessions had been seized by the natives.

In this state of affairs, God commanded them to leave Egypt, and to settle permanently on their lands in Canaan. He knew that "the iniquity of the Amorites" was then "full," and that they must be either expelled from the country or exterminated, or the Israelites could never enjoy their rights in peace and safety; and he

gave orders accordingly. When they arrived at the southern border of Canaan, their entrance was opposed, and they were driven back by force, Numb. 14: 45. But, after years of war, they recovered their possessions, and established those institutions out of which christianity has since arisen.

While recovering their ancient possessions, the Israelites committed many faults, which we shall neither deny nor palliate. But so far as they acted in obedience to the plain commands of God, they certainly did right; for God never commands any one to do wrong; and though he may have given them some commands, the reasons for which are unknown to us, yet we may confidently infer, from his character, that there were good and sufficient reasons for them. But enough is clear, beyond controversy, to answer our purpose. The colonization of Canaan having been rightfully begun by Abraham, it was right for his posterity to complete the work, even though the "iniquity" of the aborigines had become such that it could not be completed without their expulsion or extermination.

The character of the Israelites was in all respects vastly improved during this movement; but it afterwards deteriorated, till another movement became necessary, in which there was no justifiable human agency. As a punishment for their sins, an ambitious conqueror was let loose upon

them, their country was subdued, and they were carried captive to Babylon. But even this compulsory colonization, in which all the human actors were to blame, was made a means of good. The punishment had a salutary influence. It cured them of their idolatry, and made multitudes of them fit to return and again establish the true religion in the land of their fathers. Others remained, and diffused the knowledge of the true God extensively in the east. Subsequent events drove many of them to various parts of Asia Minor, to Egypt, to Greece, to Italy. Everywhere, they carried with them the knowledge of the true God, and in most places, some received it; and thus the way was fully prepared for the rapid diffusion of christianity by the apostles.

And the providence of God, as seen in the history of other nations, teaches similar lessons. Colonies from Phenicia and Egypt introduced civilization into Greece, and amalgamated with its previous inhabitants. Phenician colonies civilized northern Africa; and colonies thence, if not direct from Tyre, begun the civilization of Spain. Grecian colonies were planted and exerted a civilizing influence, without destroying the aborigines, in Sicily, in Italy, and the south of France. The earliest civilization of India was not the work of the race that first inhabited the country, whose posterity remain still un-

civilized, but was brought in by emigrants from central Asia. When the civilization of ancient Europe had done its work, and must give place to the better civilization of modern times, the way was prepared for the change by the irruption of military colonies from the north. In modern times, with the exception, perhaps, of the Sandwich Islands, colonies have carried civilization wherever it has gone. No part of the earth has been raised from barbarism in any other way. Of its modern influence, these United States are the most magnificent result.

We may be sure, then, that colonization holds a very important place among God's chosen means for promoting the welfare of mankind. All that he has made known to us of his will concerning it, from his earliest recorded communication to man, down to the latest indication of his providence, teaches the same lesson. It always has been, and still is, his way of "subduing" not only the material world, but the vices and wretchedness of barbarism, and of diffusing through the earth, the blessings which he has entrusted to some, that they might be imparted to all.

It is plain that he does not, like the builders of Babel, require men to stay where they are born, for the sake of concentrating power in a single spot; but rather that they should be scattered abroad upon the face of all the earth, to replenish and subdue it.

It is plain that a few small tribes of Canaanites or others, by scattering themselves over a territory larger than they need, do not acquire an exclusive right to it; but on the contrary, it is right for others to come in among them and colonize the yet unoccupied lands. Had this been wrong, he would not have commanded Abram to do it, for he never commands men to do wrong.

It is plain that a colony, rightfully planted in a country already sparsely peopled, may rightfully prosper and increase, and use the necessary means for protecting its rights, even though the expulsion or extermination of the aborigines be the result.

It is plain from all history, sacred and secular, that God's usual mode of civilizing a country is, by planting there, colonies of civilized men, with whom the natives may amalgamate, or before whom they must disappear, as their own character and conduct shall decide.

It is doubtless true, and much to be lamented, that most colonies are guilty of more or less injustice to the aborigines around them; and hence a sympathy is excited, which leads to a prejudice against colonization itself. Still, a rigidly impartial examination of facts would generally show, that the natives themselves are not blameless; that they unjustifiably provoke the treatment under which they suffer. They might, were they not too depraved, receive the civilization which

is brought to them. It is their duty to do it; and in many instances, such has been the result. And when they have been displaced, it has been because they obstinately adhered to their savage vices, and refused to learn any thing from the new-comers but other vices. A people thus intolerably and incurably vicious, is

already perishing by its own corruption; and it is well for humanity, that it should disappear, and make room for a better people. To cite a strong case, the atrocities of Cortez and his followers in Mexico were horrible; but they relieved the world from the far more horrible atrocities of the Aztec tyrants.

Mr. Clay's letter.

WE have just received the Lexington Observer, containing Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Pindell, recommending a plan of emancipation in Kentucky. It is written with the force of meaning, and generosity of feeling, both socially and politically, that so eminently characterise every act and every imagining of that great man; and so important seems to us each word, and so necessary, each to the other, that we have not dared to mutilate it by extracts, but lay it before our readers whole and entire; and hope and wish that it may prove to them "written light," and shine convictions into every man's heart and judgment, as it has into ours—or that we had in one brain the judgment of all slavery, and that this one stroke might electrotypes it into the likeness, or more properly speaking, into the reality of right.

Still, there seems in what he has said, nothing new—nothing that he has not in before time promulgated on all necessary occasions and in all seemly ways. As he himself says, they are the opinions of his compara-

tive boyhood, and nothing exists to prove that he has ever changed them.

How much weight then, ought they not to possess when we consider that time has passed, and all things have changed their phases; and yet, as there is no new light in which to put this subject, the high intellect of Mr. Clay has from youth to age, discerned, as with the eagle's piercing eye, the only way that the providence of God seems to have opened through mountains of difficulty, by which these bondsmen may be led into their own land! It should be remembered though, that his opinions in regard to slavery have never tintured his senatorial course, and while he feels and thinks as a philanthropist, *DUTY* to the people he represents, may require him not to agitate the subject, or, in relation to it, to display in legislative halls, a moral intrepidity, that to the ultraists of a different creed might seem quixotic. We conclude our brief remarks with an aspiration that the time of blessing to the unfortunate class of beings in question may be near; and feeling as we do, a "debtor"

to Africa, we cannot be too earnest in entreating our friends in the South to ponder the words of wisdom we are so favored as to be able to send them; nor can we too energetically call on the master minds of the cooler North, who are *incidentally* free from this withering incubus, to show unto us, IF THEY CAN, a "more excellent way."

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—Prior to my departure from home in December last, in behalf of yourself and other friends, you obtained from me a promise to make a public exposition of my views and opinions upon a grave and important question which, it was then anticipated, would be much debated and considered by the people of Kentucky, during this year, in consequence of the approaching Convention, summoned to amend their present Constitution. I was not entirely well when I left home, and owing to that cause, and my confinement several weeks, during my sojourn in this city, from the effects of an accident which befel me, I have been delayed in the fulfilment of my promise, which I now proceed to execute.

The question to which I allude is, whether African slavery, as it now exists in Kentucky, shall be left to a perpetual or indefinite continuance, or some provision shall be made in the new Constitution for its gradual and ultimate extinction?

A few general observations will suffice my present purpose, without entering on the whole subject of slavery, under all its bearings and in every aspect of it. I am aware that there are respectable persons who believe that slavery is a blessing; that the institution ought to exist in every well organized society, and that it is

even favorable to the preservation of liberty. Happily, the number who entertain these extravagant opinions is not very great, and the time would be uselessly occupied in an elaborate refutation of them. I would, however, remark that, if slavery be fraught with these alleged benefits, the principle, on which it is maintained, would require that one portion of the white race should be reduced to bondage to serve another portion of the same race, when black subjects of slavery could not be obtained; and that in Africa, where they may entertain as great a preference for their color as we do for ours, they would be justified in reducing the white race to slavery, in order to secure the blessings which that state is said to diffuse.

An argument in support of reducing the African race to slavery, is sometimes derived from their alleged intellectual inferiority to the white races; but, if this argument be founded in fact, (as it may be, but which I shall not now examine,) it would prove entirely too much. It would prove that any white nation, which had made greater advances in civilization, knowledge and wisdom, than another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to a state of bondage. Nay, further, if the principle of subjugation founded upon intellectual superiority be true, and be applicable to races and to nations, what is to prevent its being applied to individuals? And then the wisest man in the world would have a right to make slaves of all the rest of mankind!

If, indeed, we possess this intellectual superiority, profoundly grateful and thankful to HIM who has bestowed it, we ought to fulfil all the obligations and duties which it imposes; and these would require us not to subjugate or deal unjustly by our fellow-men who are less blessed

than we are, but to instruct, to improve, and to enlighten them.

A vast majority of the people of the United States, in every section of them, I believe, regret the introduction of slavery into the Colonies, under the authority of our British ancestors, lament that a single slave treads our soil, deplore the necessity of the continuance of slavery in any of the States, regard the institution as a great evil to both races, and would rejoice in the adoption of any safe, just, and practicable plan for the removal of all slaves from among us. Hitherto no such satisfactory plan has been presented. When, on the occasion of the formation of our present Constitution of Kentucky, in 1799, the question of the gradual emancipation of slavery in that State was agitated, its friends had to encounter a great obstacle, in the fact that there then existed no established colony to which they could be transported. Now, by the successful establishment of flourishing colonies on the western coast of Africa, that difficulty has been obviated. And I confess, that, without indulging in any undue feelings of superstition, it does seem to me that it may have been among the dispensations of Providence to permit the wrongs under which Africa has suffered, to be inflicted, that her children might be returned to their original home, civilized, imbued with the benign spirit of christianity, and prepared ultimately to redeem that great continent from barbarism and idolatry.

Without undertaking to judge for any other State, it was my opinion in 1799, that Kentucky was in a condition to admit of the gradual emancipation of her slaves; and how deeply do I lament that a system, with that object, had not been then established! If it had been, the State would now be nearly rid of all slaves. My opinion has never changed, and I have

frequently publicly expressed it. I should be most happy if what was impracticable at that epoch could now be accomplished.

After full and deliberate consideration of the subject, it appears to me that three principles should regulate the establishment of a system of gradual emancipation. The first is, that it should be slow in its operation, cautious and gradual, so as to occasion no convulsion, nor any rash or sudden disturbance in the existing habits of society. 2d. That, as an indispensable condition, the emancipated slaves should be removed from the State to some colony. And, thirdly, that the expenses of their transportation to such colony, including an outfit for six months after their arrival at it, should be defrayed by a fund to be raised from the labor of each freed slave.

Nothing could be more unwise than the immediate liberation of all the slaves in the State, comprehending both sexes and all ages, from that of tender infancy to extreme old age. It would lead to the most frightful disorders and the most fearful and fatal consequences. Any great change in the condition of society should be marked by extreme care and circumspection. The introduction of slaves into the colonies was an operation of many years duration; and the work of their removal from the United States can only be effected after the lapse of a great length of time.

I think that a period should be fixed when all born after it should be free at a specified age, all born before it remaining slaves for life. That period I would suggest should be 1855 or even 1860; for on this and other arrangements of the system, if adopted, I incline to a liberal margin, so as to obviate as many objections, and to unite as many opinions as possible. Whether the commencement

of the operation of the system be a little earlier or later, is not so important as that a day should be permanently *fixed*, from which we could look forward, with confidence, to the final termination of slavery within the limits of the commonwealth.

Whatever may be the day fixed, whether 1855 or 1860 or any other day, all born after it, I suggest, should be free at the age of twenty-five, but be liable afterwards to be hired out, under the authority of the State, for a term not exceeding three years, in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of their transportation to the colony, and to provide them an outfit for six months after their arrival there.

If the descendants of those who were themselves to be free at the age of twenty-five, were also to be considered as slaves until they attained the same age, and this rule were continued indefinitely as to time, it is manifest that slavery would be perpetuated instead of being terminated. To guard against this consequence, provision might be made that the offspring of those who were to be free at twenty-five, should be free from their birth, but upon the condition that they should be apprenticed until they were twenty-one, and be also afterwards liable to be hired out a period not exceeding three years, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the expenses to the colony and their subsistence for the first six months.

The Pennsylvania system of emancipation fixed the period of twenty-eight for the liberation of slaves, and provided, or her courts have since interpreted the system to mean, that the issue of all who were to be free at the limited age, were from their birth free. The Pennsylvania system made no provision for colonization.

Until the commencement of the system which I am endeavoring to sketch, I think all the legal rights of

the proprietors of slaves, in their fullest extent, ought to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently they would have the right to sell, devise, or remove them from the State, and, in the latter case, without their offspring being entitled to the benefit of emancipation, for which the system provides.

2d. The colonization of the free blacks as they successively arrive, from year to year, at the age entitling them to freedom, I consider a condition absolutely indispensable. Without it, I should be utterly opposed to any scheme of emancipation. One hundred and ninety odd thousand blacks, composing about one-fourth of the entire population of the State, with their descendants, could never live in peace, harmony, and equality with the residue of the population. The color, passions, and prejudices would forever prevent the two races from living together in a state of cordial union. Social, moral, and political degradation would be the inevitable lot of the colored race. Even in the free States (I use the terms free and slave States not in any sense derogatory from one class, or implying any superiority in the other, but for the sake of brevity) that is their present condition. In some of those free States the penal legislation against the people of color is quite as severe, if not harsher, than it is in some of the slave States. As nowhere in the United States are amalgamation and equality between the two races possible, it is better that there should be a separation, and that the African descendants should be returned to the native land of their fathers.

It will have been seen that the plan I have suggested proposes the annual transportation of all born after a specified day upon their arrival at the prescribed age to the colony which may be selected for their destination ;

and that this process of transportation is to be continued until the separation of the two races is completed. If the emancipated slaves were to remain in Kentucky until they attained the age of twenty-eight, it would be about thirty-four years before the first annual transportation began, if the system commence in 1855, and about thirty-nine years if its operation begin in 1860.

What the number thus to be annually transported would be, cannot be precisely ascertained. I observe it stated by the Auditor that the increase of slaves in Kentucky last year was between three and four thousand. But, as that statement was made upon a comparison of the aggregate number of all the slaves in the State, without regard to births, it does not, I presume, exhibit truly the *natural* increase, which was probably larger. The aggregate was effected by the introduction and still more by the exportation of slaves. I suppose that there would not be less, probably more than five thousand to be transported the first year of the operation of the system; but, after it was in progress some years, there would be a constant diminution of the number.

Would it be practicable annually to transport five thousand persons from Kentucky? There cannot be a doubt of it, or even a much larger number. We receive from Europe annually emigrants to an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand, at a cost for the passage of about ten dollars per head, and they embark at European ports more distant from the United States than the Western coast of Africa. It is true that the Commercial Marine, employed between Europe and the United States affords facilities, in the transportation of emigrants, at that low rate, which that engaged in the commerce between Liberia and this country does not now supply; but that commerce is increas-

ing, and by the time the proposed system, if adopted, would go into operation, it will have greatly augmented. If there were a certainty of the annual transportation of not less than five thousand persons to Africa, it would create a demand for transports, and the spirit of competition would, I have no doubt, greatly diminish the present cost of the passage. That cost has been stated, upon good authority, to be at present fifty dollars per head, including the passage, and six months outfit after the arrival of the emigrant in Africa. Whatever may be the cost, and whatever the number to be transported, the fund to be raised by the hire of the liberated slave, for a period not exceeding three years, will be amply sufficient. The annual hire, on the average, may be estimated at fifty dollars, or one hundred and fifty for the whole term.

Colonization will be attended with the painful effect of the separation of the colonists from their parents, and in some instances from their children; but from the latter it will be only temporary, as they will follow and be again reunited. Their separation from their parents will not be until after they have attained a mature age, nor greater than voluntarily takes place with emigrants from Europe, who leave their parents behind. It will be far less distressing than what frequently occurs in the state of slavery, and will be attended with the animating encouragement that the colonists are transferred from a land of bondage and degradation for them, to a land of liberty and equality.

And 3d. The expense of transporting the liberated slave to the colony, and of maintaining him there for six months, I think, ought to be provided for by a fund derived from his labor, in the manner already indicated. He is the party most benefited by emancipation. It would not be right to subject the non-slaveholder to any part

of that expense; and the slaveholder will have made sufficient sacrifices, without being exclusively burthened with taxes to raise that fund. The emancipated slaves could be hired out for the time proposed, by the Sheriff or other public agent, in each county, who should be subject to a strict accountability. And it would be requisite that there should be kept a register of all births of children of color, after the day fixed for the commencement of the system, enforced by appropriate sanctions. It would be a very desirable regulation of law to have the births, deaths and marriages of the whole population of the State registered and preserved, as is done in most well governed States.

Among other considerations which unite in recommending to the State of Kentucky a system for the gradual abolition of slavery is that arising out of her exposed condition, affording great facilities to the escape of her slaves into the free States and into Canada. She does not enjoy the security which some of the slave States have, by being covered in depth by two or three slave States, intervening between them and free States. She has a greater length of border on free States than any other slave State in the Union. That border is the Ohio river, extending from the mouth of Big Sandy to the mouth of the Ohio, a distance of near six hundred miles, separating her from the already powerful and growing States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Vast numbers of slaves have fled from most of the counties in Kentucky from the mouth of Big Sandy to the mouth of the Miami, and the evil has increased and is increasing. Attempts to recover the fugitives lead to the most painful and irritating collisions. Hitherto countenance and assistance to the fugitives have been chiefly afforded by persons in the State of Ohio; but it is to be apprehended, from the progressive op-

position to slavery that, in process of time, similar facilities to the escape of slaves will be found in the States of Indiana and Illinois. By means of rail-roads, Canada can be reached from Cincinnati in a little more than twenty-four hours.

In the event of a civil war breaking out, or in the more direful event of a dissolution of the Union, in consequence of the existence of slavery, Kentucky would become the theatre and bear the brunt of the war. She would doubtless defend herself with her known valor and gallantry; but the superiority of the numbers by which she would be opposed would lay waste and devastate her fair fields. Her sister slave States would fly to her succor; but, even if they should be successful in the unequal conflict, she never could obtain any indemnity for the inevitable ravages of the war.

It may be urged that we ought not, by the gradual abolition of slavery, to separate ourselves from the other slave States, but continue to share with them in all their future fortunes. The power of each slave State, within its limits, over the institution of slavery, is absolute, supreme and exclusive—exclusive of that of Congress or that of any other State. The government of each slave State is bound, by the highest and most solemn obligations, to dispose of the question of slavery, so as best to promote the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people of the State. Kentucky being essentially a farming State, slave labor is less profitable. If, in most of the other slave States they find that labor more profitable, in the culture of the staples of cotton and sugar, they may perceive a reason in that feeling for continuing slavery, which cannot be expected should control the judgment of Kentucky, as to what may be fitting and proper for her interests. If she should abolish slavery, it would be her duty, and I trust that she would

be as ready, as she now is, to defend the slave States in the enjoyment of all their lawful and constitutional rights. Her power, political and physical, would be greatly increased; for the one hundred and ninety odd thousand slaves and their descendants, would be gradually superseded by an equal number of white inhabitants, who would be estimated per capita, and not by the federal rule of three-fifths prescribed for the colored race in the Constitution of the United States.

I have thus, without reserve, freely expressed my opinion and presented my views. The interesting subject of which I have treated would have admitted of much enlargement, but I have desired to consult brevity. The plan, which I have proposed, will hardly be accused of being too early in its commencement or too rapid in its operation. It will be more likely to meet with contrary reproaches. If adopted, it is to begin thirty-four or thirty-nine years from the time of its adoption, as the one period or the other shall be selected for its commencement. How long a time it will take to remove all the colored race from the State, by the annual transportation of each year's natural increase, cannot be exactly ascertained. After the system had been in operation some years, I think it probable, from the manifest blessings that would flow from it, from the diminished value of slave labor, and from the humanity and benevolence of private individuals prompting a liberation of their slaves and their transportation, a general disposition would exist to accelerate and complete the work of colonization.

That the system will be attended with some sacrifices on the part of slave-holders, which are to be regretted, need not be denied. What great and beneficial enterprise was ever accomplished without risk and sacrifice?

But these sacrifices are distant, contingent and inconsiderable. Assuming the year 1860 for the commencement of the system, all slaves born prior to that time would remain such during their lives, and the personal loss of the slave-holder would be only the difference in value of a female slave whose offspring, if she had any, born after the first day of January, 1860, should be free at the age of twenty-five, or should be slaves for life. In the mean time, if the right to remove or sell the slave out of the State, should be exercised, that trifling loss would not be incurred. The slave-holder, after the commencement of the system would lose the difference in value between slaves for life and slaves until the age of twenty-five. He might also incur some inconsiderable expense in rearing, from their birth, the issue of those who were to be free at twenty-five, until they were old enough to be apprenticed out; but as it is probable that they would be most generally bound to him, he would receive some indemnity from their services, until they attained their majority.

Most of the evils, losses and misfortunes of human life have some compensation or alleviation. The slave-holder is generally a land-holder, and I am persuaded that he would find, in the augmented value of his land, some, if not full indemnity for losses arising to him from emancipation and colonization. He would also liberally share in the general benefits, accruing to the whole State, from the extinction of slavery. These have been so often and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it necessary to dwell upon them extensively. They may be summed up in a few words. We shall remove from among us the contaminating influences of a servile and degraded race of different color; we shall enjoy the proud and conscious satisfaction of placing that race where they can enjoy the great blessings of

liberty and civil, political and social equality; we shall acquire the advantage of the diligence, the fidelity and the constancy of free labor, instead of the carelessness, the infidelity and the unsteadiness of slave labor; we shall elevate the character of white labor, and elevate the social condition of the white laborer; augment the value of our lands, improve the Agriculture of the State, attract capital from abroad to all the pursuits of Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture; redressed, as far and as fast as we safely and prudently could, any wrongs which the descendants of Africa have suffered at our hands, and we should demonstrate the sincerity with which we pay indiscriminate homage to the great cause of the liberty of the human race.

Kentucky enjoys high respect and honorable consideration throughout the Union and throughout the civilized world; but, in my humble opinion, no title which she has to the esteem and admiration of mankind, no deeds of her former glory, would equal, in greatness and grandeur, that of being the Pioneer State in removing from her soil every trace of human slavery, and in establishing the descendants of Africa, within her jurisdiction, in the native land of their forefathers.

I have thus executed the promise I made, alluded to in the commencement of this letter, and I hope that I have done it calmly, free from intemperance, and so as to wound the sen-

sibilities of none. I sincerely hope that the question may be considered and decided, without the influence of party or passion. I should be most happy to have the good fortune of coinciding in opinion with a majority of the people of Kentucky; but, if there be a majority opposed to all schemes of gradual emancipation, however much I may regret it, my duty will be to bow in submission to their will. If it be perfectly certain and manifest that such a majority exists, I should think it better not to agitate the question at all, since that, in that case, it would be useless, and might exercise a pernicious collateral influence upon the fair consideration of other amendments, which may be proposed to our Constitution. If there be a majority of the people of Kentucky at this time, adverse to touching the institution of Slavery, as it now exists, we, who had thought and wished otherwise, can only indulge the hope that, at some future time, under better auspices and with the blessing of Providence, the cause, which we have so much at heart, may be attended with better success.

In any event, I shall have the satisfaction of having performed a duty to the State, to the subject, and to myself, by placing my sentiments permanently upon record.

With great regard, I am your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

RICHARD PINDELL, Esq.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Arrival of the Packet, and Advices from the Colony.

THE Liberia Packet arrived on the 22d, and brought advices from Cape Palmas to the 22d of November, and from Monrovia as late as the 14th December.

All accounts represent the past year to have been the hardest ever

known by the colonists at Cape Palmas. In the first place the rains failed them in their proper season, and the stiff, salt sea breeze which blows constantly day and night, not only prevented the growth of the annual vegetables, but destroyed the plantain

and even the cassada trees. Then, the rice crop of the natives, in the vicinity of Cape Palmas, which is always dependent on the rains, not an overflowing of the land as in the rice lands of our Southern States, was also a failure. Then came on the old hereditary war between the two branches of the Grebo tribe, which completely hemmed in the colony, and prevented the ingress of grain and provisions from the interior tribes. All that would have come to the colony, fell into the hands of the natives, who were engaged in *war palaver*, instead of making new farms. Thus, the colonists have had a hard time of it, but like hardy men they have endured it. We hear of no whining or discouragement, all seem to feel that a part of their suffering at least, is attributable to their own fault, to their too habitual neglect of cultivating the soil. That this affliction, however grievous to be borne, will work out for them an exceeding good, cannot be doubted. They all now see fully the necessity of providing their own food and not depending for every thing upon a fickle and indolent native population.

We refer our readers to the following letters received by the Packet.

CAPE PALMAS,

November 22, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—You will be glad to hear of my safe arrival in our "free home" in Liberia, after 53 days passage to Monrovia. I arrived here on the 17th, with a heart overflowing with gratitude to that Being, who had shielded me from the dangers of the sea and land—over 10,000 miles. I have not been able to look around much on account of company and business; but I believe Dr. McGill has been assiduous in the discharge of his duty as your Agent.

The colonists and natives all appear glad to see me, and are much

pleased with the kind reception I met with from our honorable Board of Managers.

My health continued to amend during the passage, and I am now much better than I was when in Baltimore. Dr. Smith's treatment has been successful, and added 12 or 15 years to my life, from my feelings.

The war is still raging in our territories to the detriment of our native trade in rice and oil; but king Freeman has been notified of my intentions to have peace once more, and has promised his aid to settle the war; he appears to be the only obstacle in the way, as the belligerents are heartily sick of starvation and imprisonment in their towns.

We at last have the bread fruit tree fairly growing in the colony: there is one on the mission lot which has lately borne fruit. The palm oil trade is just beginning, on account of the great quantity of rain which has fallen lately. It cheered my very heart to see it coming in and trade again reviving. We may now calculate upon a fair supply of rice at least for the colonists use. Should you send many emigrants, it would be well to calculate accordingly.

Twelve emigrants came to this place by the Packet, and having no provisions on hand, I have purchased a small bill from "N. Rich" barque to amount of \$158, besides getting some from Packet Co., for which I have receipted. It is thought, that if the war is not brought to an end soon, we shall have another hard year for provisions, though every colonist is making a farm, and at present we have abundance of potatoes, but little rice from our immediate interior.

I find our newly bought sloop "Curlew," very useful in the purchase of rice and oil, as she can run from this port to Berriby and Monrovia, being amply large.

If you send out 50 or more emi-

grants in the next Packet, please to order to be put on board, at least 100 barrels corn meal. I send home by this vessel two respectable colonists; each of whom is able to raise an expedition. They are old residents, and their statements can be depended on, being members of the church.

All our jacks are dead but one, and we are sadly in want of more; Dr. Fletcher has no riding animal—your agent rides his last mule. I enclose the semi-annual accounts up to June 30, 1848, hope they may be approved of.

With a grateful sense of your kind treatment during my visit to the U. States, for which I tender to each member of your Honorable Board my thanks,

I remain as ever,

Your devoted Agent,

JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

J. H. B. LATROBE, ESQ.,
Prest. M. S. C. Soc.

HARPER, CAPE PALMAS,
November 23, 1848.

J. H. B. LATROBE, ESQ.,
Prest. Md. St. Col. Soc.

DEAR SIR:—I feel myself highly honored in receiving the appointment of Chief Justice of Maryland in Liberia: the responsibilities are great, and I feel depressed by fear of my incompetency to discharge them; yet I trust that with the friendly instructions you have given, aided by my determination to better qualify myself for the performance of the required duties; and the advantage of Governor Russwurm's advice, I may succeed in satisfying both the society and my fellow-colonists. I shall always hope and expect that you will aid me by your instructions, which I shall seek frequently.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Your obed't serv't,

WILLIAM CASSEL.

HARPER, CAPE PALMAS,
November 5, 1848.

TO MR. RICHARD WATKINS.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received your letter by the Packet, but not time then to answer it. I was glad to hear that you and all the family were well. Sir, I am glad to inform you that I am well, and have enjoyed good health since I arrived in Africa, with the exception of three light attacks of the fever, neither of which lasted more than two or three days, and I now enjoy as good health as I ever did in the United States, and I assure you I feel much better in other respects. I now enjoy one of the objects that brought me here, the other is to do well, and then I will have reached the height of my ambition. This season has been a hard one on the colonists, and also on the natives, owing to the failure in the rice crops the last season, which was trying to men's souls, who had left the flesh pots of Maryland; some of them are not over it as yet, though the hungry time is past, they cannot forget the flesh pots of Maryland, many a poor fellow had to go hungry to bed, and knew not where the next day to get something to eat. That all-valuable tree, the palm tree, saved many lives, both colonists and natives this last season. I was satisfied myself to go to bed hungry and to get up hungry, believing that the Lord would provide for us. I felt satisfied not to fret after the abundance that I had left behind in Maryland. The colonists have been dependent on the natives for too many of their eatables heretofore, but I think this last season of want will drive them to agriculture, which will be a blessing in the end.

Sir, I wish you to write to me every opportunity. My respects to your father.

Yours most respectfully,

WILLIAM CASSEL.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

President Roberts' letter to Anson G. Phelps, Esq.,

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

DEVENPORT,

December 6, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—Since my return from Paris, my engagements have been so numerous and pressing, that I have not been able to send you even a line to advise you of my doings. I am happy now, however, to inform you that I have succeeded in Europe quite to my satisfaction. The English and French governments especially have been exceedingly kind. I have concluded with the British government a treaty of amity and commerce, which places the republic upon the footing of the most favored nation.

Upon an application which I had the honor of making to her majesty's government, they have kindly ordered the British commodore on the African coast to render to the republic the necessary assistance to enable the Liberian authorities to remove from their recently acquired territory at New Cestors the slavers established there. The French government have also placed at our disposal two vessels for the same purpose.

We have every prospect of obtaining from her majesty's government the necessary assistance to enable us to secure the territory of Gallenas. They have also promised to present to the republic a small vessel, to be fitted and sent out soon, to be employed against slavers on the Liberian coast, which will enable us, with the pecuniary aid, to purchase Gallenas, no doubt thoroughly and effectually to abolish the inhuman traffic in slaves from the entire coast lying between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

At Brussels I found the government so engaged as not to be able to devote any time to my business, unless I could remain there several days,

which I could not conveniently do. I have not been able to visit any of the German States. Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister in London, informed me that his government had been notified of the change which had been effected in the political relations of Liberia, and that he was authorized to say that the Prussian government would follow the example of England and France, and recognise the independence of the republic. I have addressed a letter through their embassy at London to the Prussian court, asking a recognition, and proposing a commercial treaty. I have every assurance that it will be favorably received, but I must leave Europe without arranging any thing definitively with that court. A reply to my communication will be forwarded to Liberia.

I embark to-morrow with my family on board her majesty's ship Amazon, in which vessel the government have been kind enough to grant me a passage for my own country. Therefore I leave England under many, very many obligations to her majesty's government for the kindness and attention I have received at their hands. Not only am I indebted to all the officers of the British government with whom I have had to do—private individuals also have rendered me important services. Dr. Hodgkin, Sam'l Gurney, G. Ralston, George Thompson, and Petty Vaughan, Esqs., have been unwearied in their efforts to serve me. Indeed, sir, to name all from whom I have received great attention and kindness during my visit to this country would be impossible.

I have every reason to believe that my visit to Europe will result in great good to Africa in general, and to Li-

beria in particular. I found much ignorance here with regard to Liberia, and the operations of the Society, and many sincere good friends of the African race totally misinformed with respect to the real objects of the Colonization Society, and in consequence prejudiced against it. You, however, are aware of these prejudices, and of the arguments used to sustain them. During my sojourn here, I have conversed freely with many who hitherto have been violent in their opposition to the Society, and think in many instances I have succeeded in correcting their erroneous impressions.

I cannot fail to mention, that in Paris I received great attention and assistance from that unwearied friend to liberty, Hon. George Washington Lafayette. He did all in his power, backed by all the members of his family, to facilitate the objects of my mission. I am sure that it was by his assistance, and the assistance of letters furnished me by his son-in-law, Mr. Beaumont, French Minister at London, to his government, that I succeeded in arranging my business so quickly at Paris.

I have not time, dear sir, to write another letter; I beg, therefore, that you will inform Rev. Messrs. M'Lain,

Pinney, and Tracy, and Mr. Cresson, of my doings in Europe, as far as I have been able to detail them here. When I reach home, the Lord willing, I will send you and them a full account of my proceedings. I cannot omit to mention a noble and generous act of my friend, Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, who, when I informed him of the desire of the Liberians to secure the Gallenas, that they might extirpate the slave factories at that place, and effectually abolish the slave-trade at that point, and that the natives were disposed to sell the territory, but that the consideration demanded was more than the present ability of the Liberian government to meet, pledged himself for *one thousand pounds* to aid them in the purchase.

I beg that you will remember me kindly to all your family. Say to Messrs. Dodge, Stokes, Altenburg, and your son Anson, that I can never forget their kindness to me during my stay in New York. I shall entertain a grateful remembrance of them as long as I live. I am also under lasting obligations to your dear daughters.

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

J. J. ROBERTS.

ANSON G. PHELPS, ESQ.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

First impressions of a Liberian Colonist.

MONROVIA,

Nov. 14th, 1848.

ACCORDING to my promise, I sit down to write to you. I arrived here safe, after a tedious passage of fifty-three days from Baltimore. I was very sea-sick a great part of the passage; John stood it much better than I did. I am now living in the house with Mr. Hilary Teage, and have opened my goods in one of Teage's stores, and John and I are attending to the sale of them. I found here

Willy, Ann, Frank, David and Caroline, of the Payne family; two others are in the country, Beverly and William. I found also Collinett Teage; her present husband, (this is her second marriage,) is named Ellis. They all are living as comfortably as any one can wish; they all have large and airy houses—one will make four of yours—with porticoes back and front. The first story is built of rough stone, and has a dirt floor; part is used for lumber and for wash-

rooms, &c. On these stone walls are erected frame buildings; you ascend stone steps, and enter the porch, (the same back and front,) which are in some closed in, with windows in them; they make excellent rooms each side of the main building. The kitchens are situated in the yard, a little off from the house. Every body has a number of native servants; the boys with just a handkerchief tied around the loins. All houses have large gardens in the rear, with a plenty of collards and other kitchen vegetables; also, ducks, chickens, and sheep with short wool, and some of the prettiest little cows you ever saw, fat as butter, and require scarcely any feeding; they give but little milk. The gardens are always blooming with flowers, and melodious with singing birds; orange and lime trees are full of fruit, and growing all along the streets and in the woods. A large number of other trees are crowded with fruit—among them the papaw, of which a pie was brought on the table; and John ate of it, and was certain that it was green apple pie. I should not have known the difference if I had not been told.

This town covers a large extent of ground: no houses here joined together; the population is thought to be about twelve hundred Americans, and a good number of natives; the streets are covered with grass, and run across each other; most of the garden walls are made of stone piled up. There are a number of thatched huts, or houses made of reed, and plastered outside with yellow clay, and lined inside with matting; such can be built by the natives for you for \$12 or \$15; a person can live in them very comfortably. This town is built upon a high rock, the sea washing it on three sides. In the centre of the town is a high spot—and in the middle of the street, where is placed four or five cannons—from this spot you see

the sea on the north, and on the south, stretching out till the sky and it seem to join together. They have Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, each of a very respectable size—no galleries, but lofty arched ceilings. I believe a great majority of the people are from Virginia—a good many from South Carolina. I had the pleasure of seeing the soldiers turn out a few days ago; it was a militia muster. There were about 160; they went through the drill very creditably; the muster ground appeared something like your fourth of July affairs in the south—tables spread with cakes, beer, &c., for sale. This time is just about the end of the rainy season. We have sometimes, once or twice, or three times a day, showers of light rain; the weather is not as extremely hot as some imagine; the highest my thermometer has been was 86° in Mr. Teage's porch, (then three o'clock;) mid-day the sun is peculiarly piercing, but afternoons and evenings are delightful. Every way you look is a perpetual green, and so fast do bushes, &c., grow, that the streets require to be cleaned of bushes every few weeks; some dozens or so of large stone-built stores are situated on the water's edge, from which you have to go up a rough hill to the dwellings, which are stretched out in every direction. Large vessels lay outside of a bar, but small ones can come up to the stores, which are situated at the junction of the sea, Mesurado river and Stockton creek. Many of the citizens have farms in the country. I have not seen a person who is desirous to return to live in the United States. Salt is greatly in demand; and a man to commence making salt out here would make a fortune. There are plenty of places along the shore where it can be made with ease. I am making arrangements to go into the soap business. All of our relations are well, and

send their love to you. I am well—
never enjoyed better health.

Yours affectionately,

JOHN LEWIS.

The above is written by an emigrant from Philadelphia to his friends. It has a frankness about it which must commend it to all our readers.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Liberia.

THE subjoined interesting extracts from a letter written by a gentleman in London to his correspondent in this city, are entitled to attention. Without presuming to detract from the liberality of British policy or British statesmen, it is not unfair to suppose that the extraordinary marks of regard bestowed upon President Roberts are in some degree to be attributed to the growing commercial importance of the new Republic. The trade of England with Africa is already estimated at four millions sterling per annum, and her keen-sighted rulers are obviously determined to foster this new source of profit with all care and diligence. Meanwhile, would it not be well for our legislators to consider whether we are not losing an opportunity which may not again occur to us, and to adopt such measures as will at least give us an equal chance with our great commercial rival?

January 11, 1849.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have already informed you that the British government allotted a frigate to carry President Roberts and his family back to Liberia, and I sent to you an "Illustrated London News," containing a drawing of the reception of the President on board her Majesty's frigate, under a salute of seventeen guns. By this drawing you will see that he was treated with all the honors due to his rank. He wrote to me, just before his departure, a very interesting letter, giving me the last information after I took leave of him in London. He mentioned that Lord Auckland, the first Lord of the Admiralty, treated him with the utmost

respect and consideration, and showed the strongest desire to promote the welfare of Liberia, and also to suppress the slave trade. He promised a government cutter to be placed at the President's disposal for this object.

Unfortunately, this excellent and well disposed man (Lord Auckland) is since dead. He died suddenly a few days ago. But his instructions will be carried out, for all the members of the government, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Labouchere, Lord John Russell, &c., are as favorably inclined to promote the prosperity of Liberia and the suppression of the slave trade as I might almost say you yourself are; but I will not say this, because it would be no compliment to your zeal and unremitted efforts for the last twenty-five years in this good cause. The British government are, without doubt, most favorably inclined to promote the President's views in every way, and you will find the most important consequences flowing from the President's visit to this country and France.

I do not recollect whether I have already told you of the very interesting interview which Mr. Roberts had with the Bishop of London, and also what took place at the Prussian Ambassador's house, where the President dined with Lord Ashley, Mr. Gurney and others. The Bishop was exceedingly interested in what the President told him, and took down notes of the conversation, which fill three sides of a large sheet of paper. He promised all the aid in missionary efforts possible. At Chevalier Bunsen's table Mr. Roberts sat beside the excellent and benevolent Lord Ashley, who was

very minute in his inquiries about Liberia and the suppression of the slave trade. Mr. Roberts told him the most effectual way to put down the latter would be to purchase the Gallenas territory, which is between the Sierra Leone colony and the Republic of Liberia, and thus seven hundred miles of coast would be forever guaranteed against the slave trade. His Lordship asked how much money would buy it; to which Mr. R. replied £2000 would be ample to do the thing perfectly.

Lord A. said the enterprise must be set about immediately, and after they rose from table he went to Mr. Gurney and proposed to him to buy and present this territory to the new Republic. Mr. G. received the proposition favorably, and requested Mr. Roberts to call upon him in Lombard

street next morning, when Mr. G. gave him an obligation for half of the amount (£1000,) and a kind of promise that if the British government did not make the purchase for President R., he, himself, would see that the purchase was made on his own responsibility, if he could not get some friends to join him in effecting this important object. Mr. Roberts left London with this understanding, and I have now the pleasure to add that when I called upon Mr. Gurney, a few days ago, I asked him, how about the Gallenas? that I wished to inform my friend E. C., in Philadelphia, about it. Mr. Gurney replied, you may inform friend C. that such arrangements have been made as will secure the acquisition of the Gallenas to the Republic of Liberia. I told him this would be joyful news to you.

Grand Cape Mount.

THIS country is again in a disturbed state. Prince George Cain, who has, ever since the death of King Fanatorah, been acknowledged on all sides as the legal sovereign of that country, was a few weeks since murdered by one of his relations in the most cruel and assassin-like manner. Mamorah, the murderer, is a young man, prepossessing in appearance, and heretofore

always spoke of George Cain in the highest terms of respect. We hope, ere long, to learn the particulars which gave rise to this appalling act, when we will lay them before our readers. Mamorah assures our citizens residing at Cape Mount that they need not be under any apprehension—that themselves and property will be secure.—*Md. Col. Journal.*

List of Emigrants

By the Barque Laura, which sailed from New Orleans, January 22, 1849, for Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
ROSS EMIGRANTS.					
1	Louis, -	50	—	Mississippi,	Emancipated by will of Capt. John Ross.
2	Nancy, -	45	—	do	
3	Ellender, -	20	—	do	
4	Richard, -	18	—	do	Children of Louis and Nancy.
5	Louis, -	15	—	do	
6	Martha, -	10	—	do	
7	Merilla, -	8	—	do	
8	Elvy, -	7	—	do	
9	Ephraim, -	25	—	do	

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
10	Winney, -	20	—	Mississippi, -	
11	Smart, -	30	—	do	
12	Abby, -	28	—	do	
13	Dorsey, -	9	—	do	} Children of Smart and Abby.
14	Jonas, -	6	—	do	
15	Hilpah, -	3	—	do	
16	Edmond, -	1	—	do	
17	Hilpah, -	60	—	do	
18	Duncan, -	19	—	do	} Children of Hilpah.
19	Nimrod, -	17	—	do	
20	Emma, -	14	—	do	
21	Henderson, -	7	—	do	
22	Sarah, -	28	—	do	
23	Julia, (child of Sarah,) -	6	—	do	
24	Henrietta, do.	2	—	do	Died on board ship.
25	Daphne, -	26	—	do	
26	Amanda, -	2	—	do	
27	Cynthia, -	30	—	do	
28	Clarinda, -	10	—	do	} Children of Cynthia.
29	Josephine, -	4	—	do	
30	Hickman, -	2	—	do	
31	Rachel, -	40	—	do	
32	Robert, (child of Rachel,) -	4	—	do	
33	Esonum, -	45	—	do	
34	Nancy, -	40	—	do	
35	Eliza, -	20	—	do	} Children of Esonum and Nancy.
36	Jim, -	18	—	do	
37	Sarah, -	16	—	do	
38	Rebecca, -	16	—	do	
39	Moses, -	8	—	do	
40	Peter, -	7	—	do	
41	Frank, -	6	—	do	
42	Mary, (two months old,) -	—	—	do	
43	Sampson, -	40	—	do	
44	Fanny, -	38	—	do	
45	Johnston, -	16	—	do	} Children of Sampson and Fanny.
46	Rose, -	15	—	do	
47	Enoch, -	9	—	do	
48	Frances, -	8	—	do	
49	Tenney, -	3	—	do	
50	Harry, -	2	—	do	
51	Infant, (a few days old,) -	—	—	do	
52	Peggy, -	46	—	do	
53	Delilah, -	13	—	do	
54	Diçey, -	9	—	do	} Children of Frederick and Sillah, dec'd at N. O.
55	Charlotte, -	6	—	do	
56	Nanney, -	4	—	do	
57	Murphey, -	2	—	do	
58	Plato, -	1	—	do	
59	Aggy, -	52	—	do	
60	Sam, -	20	—	do	
61	Murray, -	19	—	do	
62	Catherine, -	16	—	do	
63	Pinckey, -	12	—	do	
64	Agnes, -	7	—	do	
65	Adam, -	25	—	do	
66	Amelia, -	17	—	do	
67	Frances, -	28	—	do	

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
68	Esey, -	9	—	Mississippi	} Children of Frances.
69	William, -	4	—	do	
70	Sarah, -	1	—	do	
71	Cowsey, -	35	—	do	
72	Margaret, -	30	—	do	} Children of Cowsey and Margaret.
73	Ellen, -	9	—	do	
74	Abram, -	8	—	do	
75	Patience, -	4	—	do	
76	Andrew, -	2	—	do	} Children of Alexander and Patsey.
77	Alexander, -	28	—	do	
78	Patsey, -	25	—	do	
79	Miata, (their child,) -	2	—	do	
80	Horace, do. -	1	—	do	} Children of Baptiste.
81	Scipio, -	75	—	do	
82	Harriet, -	70	—	do	
83	Susan, (grandchild,) -	4	—	do	
84	Baptiste, -	38	—	do	} Children of Baptiste.
85	Baptiste, -	7	—	do	
86	Warren, -	5	—	do	
87	Martha, -	4	—	do	
88	Matilda, -	3	—	do	} Children of Tumba and Tumey.
89	Reuben, -	24	—	do	
90	Emily, -	24	—	do	
91	Louisa, (their child,) -	4	—	do	
92	Hampton, -	—	—	do	} Children of Joe and Jinny.
93	Nelley, -	—	—	do	
94	Ambrose, (her child,) -	—	—	do	
95	Jane, (his child,) -	—	—	do	
96	Subell, (her child,) -	—	—	do	} Children of Lizette.
97	Morea, do. -	—	—	do	
98	Paris, do. -	—	—	do	
99	Abram, -	75	—	do	
100	Botsey, -	70	—	do	} Children of Frank and Phoebe.
101	Willy, -	30	—	do	
102	Clarissa, -	25	—	do	
103	Polly, (their child,) -	1	—	do	
104	Tumba, -	23	—	do	} Children of Lizette.
105	Tumey, -	23	—	do	
106	Henry, -	3	—	do	
107	Linda, -	1	—	do	
108	Joe, -	38	—	do	} Children of Lizette.
109	Jinny, -	32	—	do	
110	Martin, -	18	—	do	
111	Dinah, -	15	—	do	
112	Shelby, -	13	—	do	} Children of Lizette.
113	Mary, -	12	—	do	
114	Laura, -	6	—	do	
115	Jinny, -	2	—	do	
116	Lizette, -	35	—	do	} Children of Lizette.
117	Ben, -	12	—	do	
118	Delia, -	5	—	do	
119	Madison, -	3	—	do	
120	Frank, -	40	—	do	} Children of Lizette.
121	Phoebe, -	38	—	do	
122	Jinny, -	8	—	do	
123	Thomas, -	5	—	do	
124	Penny, -	4	—	do	} Children of Frank and Phoebe.
125	Davy, -	2	—	do	

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.	
126	Grace, (wife of Jim,) -	38	—	Mississippi,	Died on board ship. { Children of Grace. { Grand children of Grace.	
127	Peggy, -	16	—	do		
128	Virginia, -	15	—	do		
129	Jim, -	3	—	do		
130	Letty, -	1	—	do		
131	Isaac, (her son-in-law,) -	30	—	do		
132	Jiff, -	45	—	do		
133	Essex, -	25	—	do		
134	Thornton, or Jacob, -	25	—	do		
135	Cyrus, -	25	—	do		
136	Bob, -	25	—	do		
137	Apollas, -	25	—	do		
138	Davy, -	20	—	do		
139	Sally, -	20	—	do		
140	Daphne, -	68	—	do		
141	Laurence, -	18	—	do		
REED ESTATE.						
142	Jim, (husband of Grace.) -	45	—	do		
ALABAMA EMIGRANTS.						
143	Jesse J. Jiff, -	39	—	Alabama, -		
144	Gerrard Hansford, -	64	—	do		
145	Campbell Hansford, -	22	—	do		
146	Fancy Ala. Hansford, -	6	—	do		
147	Jack Dimery, -	40	—	do		
148	Eliza Dimery, -	27	—	do		
149	Francis E. Dimery, -	12	—	do		
150	John Dimery, -	9	—	do		
151	Amanda V. Dimery, -	7	—	do		

NOTE.—These 151 added to the total number previously sent, (6,231.) make 6,382 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

List of Emigrants

By the Liberia Packet, which sailed from Baltimore, February 24, 1849, for Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
1	Joe Adams, -	35	Farmer, -	Rockbridge, Va.	Freed by Capt. Hugh Adams.
2	James More, -	19	Blacksmith, -	Staunton, -	
3	Oscar Swingler, -	18	Barber, -	do	His wife. His children.
4	Edloe Baker, -	50	Cup.&Leech.	Richmond, -	
5	Fanny Baker, -	50	—	do	
6	Sally Carter Baker, -	11	—	do	
7	Mary Baker, -	2	—	do	Liberated by will of Mrs. Teass.
8	Nisa Davis, -	30	—	Lynchburg, -	
9	Brista Davis, -	4	—	do	
10	Washington Davis, -	7	—	do	
11	Lucy Davis, -	2	—	do	
12	John B. Phillips, -	21	Lawyer, -	do	
13	Thornton W. Scott, -	21	Farmer, -	Hanover, C. H.	
14	Harry Williams, -	19	—	—	

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
15	Billy Helms, -	41	Millwright,	Lynchburg, Va.	Freed by W. Helms. His wife.
16	Esther Helms, -	45	—	do	
17	Octavia Helms, -	6	—	do	
18	Caroline, -	4	—	do	His children.
19	Cary Jorden, -	70	Farmer, -	Shepherdstown	
20	Moses Jorden, -	35	—	do	Freed by will of Jacob Heiss.
21	Kitty Jorden, -	30	—	do	
22	Henry Jorden, -	7	—	do	
23	John Burns, -	18	—	do	Freed by Jacob Rheinhardt.
24	Benjamin Thompson, -	30	—	do	
25	Clary Thompson, -	20	—	do	
26	Milly Thompson, -	28	—	do	Milly's son. do daughter. do son.
27	George Anderson, -	8	—	do	
28	Mary Anderson, -	8	—	do	
29	John Henry Corns, -	1	—	do	Freed by Mrs Jane C. Washington.
30	Wm. M. Butler, -	22	Shoemaker,	Geo'town, D.C.	
31	Charles Starks, -	41	Wheelwrig't,	Blakely, Va.	
32	Joanna D. Starks, -	—	—	do	His wife.
33	Eugenia Starks, -	21	—	do	
34	Wilson Mills Starks, -	19	—	do	
35	Catherine Starks, -	16	—	do	His children.
36	George Starks, -	13	—	do	
37	Eliza Starks, -	11	—	do	
38	Sally Starks, -	6	—	do	
39	Thomas Starks, -	4	—	do	
40	Charles Starks, -	2	—	do	
41	Infant, (a few mos. old,) -	—	—	do	His wife.
42	Lewis Wiggins, -	24	Shoemaker,	do	
43	Rev. Geo. J. Hargrave, -	29	Carpenter, -	Petersburgh, -	
44	Betsey Hargrave, -	30	—	do	His wife.
45	Marcia Hooper, -	40	Clerk, -	Fayetteville,	
46	Rachael Hooper, -	45	—	N. C.	
47	George Gantt, -	21	Carpenter, -	Philadelphia.	
48	Caroline Gantt, -	18	—	do	
49	J. P. Burton, -	19	Farmer, -	do	
50	Amelia Cooper, -	34	—	New York. -	
51	Elias Edward Cooper, -	4	—	do	
52	Jesse De Gress, -	18	Farmer, -	do	
53	Wm. R. Ballandine, -	42	Barber, -	Richmond, Va.	
54	Venus Clarke, -	60	—	do	
55	Sally Ann Jackson, -	13	—	do	

NOTE.—These 55 added to the total number previously sent, (6,382,) make 6,437 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

To New York Readers.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

New York, April 4, 1849.

To our friends in the interior of the State and especially our clerical friends, we would make an urgent appeal for aid. The season for the annual meetings of Ecclesiastical bodies and for religious anniversaries

is near at hand and present an excellent opportunity to remit funds to our aid.

The New York Colonization Society would remind them, *first*: that of the *six thousand dollars* pledged by us last winter, towards the passage and settlement of the slaves, *one hundred and fifty-five*

emancipated by the will of Capt. Ross, but a little over *five thousand* has as yet been secured. *Eight hundred dollars* are needed for this object, and doubtless many congregations, were the facts set before them, would at once provide \$30, the sum requisite for the passage of *one* of them, and at the same time compliment their Pastor by enrolling his name as a life member.

Secondly: The American Colonization Society, to which we are auxiliary, are expecting before the close of May to send out two vessels, one from New Orleans, and another from Baltimore and Savannah with an aggregate company of *four hundred emigrants*, for which, they will need about \$15,000, and for a portion of it look to us.

Thirdly: A considerable number of intelligent colored people of the City and State of New York, after a full consideration of the subject, have decided to emigrate next autumn, and for their accommodation an expedition will probably be fitted out from *this city*. For the needful expenditures of such an expedition, the New York State Colonization Society look with confidence to the Pastors and Churches and Philanthropists of the State, and

will not doubt that they will be sustained. While, therefore, we have larger claims than usual upon our friends, we desire not to throw the whole burthen on a few, but to solicit and invite co-operation from all. In order to extend more particular knowledge of our operations and necessities, the African Repository is sent gratuitously to every Pastor or Clergyman whose name we can obtain, in the earnest hope of a favorable response from many. A collection forwarded to our office, Brick Church Chapel, New York, will be thankfully received and acknowledged, however small. *Ten dollars* from every church in the State would enable us to send out nearly *one thousand emigrants*. *Five dollars* from each church would give us an income greater than our whole present receipts.

Will our friends and readers please remember the wretched condition of Africa, with her more than *one hundred million* benighted souls—her seventy million of slaves—her horrible barbarisms, and her cruel slave trade—and aid a society which has thus far succeeded in ameliorating her sufferings.

J. B. PINNEY,
Cor. Sec. N. Y. S. C. S.

To Subscribers.

THE subscribers to the African Repository are informed that Mr. Alexander's Printing Office was consumed by fire on Sabbath the 25th of March, with all its contents, including the manuscripts pre-

pared for the April number of the Repository; which is offered as an apology for the delay in delivering this number to subscribers.

Life Members of the A. C. S.

IN the last number of the Repository a list of the names of all who have been constituted Life Members of this Society was given, as perfect, it was remarked, as we were at that time able to make it. The use made of the information in our possession, was stated, without pretending to be

accurate, and in fact the object of publishing the list was stated to be to obtain a more accurate list than it was in our power to give, not knowing who had deceased, or changed their residence.

We regret that there are many inaccuracies in the list, which will cause a sus-

pension of its publication, until time is taken to correct it, as far as it can be done by the books in the Colonization Office.— In the meantime we ask information, and

suggest that it be communicated through the agents and the State Societies, so far as is practicable.

Money Collected

By Noah Sheldon, in the Northern part of the State of New York, during the months of January and February, 1849.

Jan. 31... *Turin, N. Y.*—Morgan L. Cummings, James A. Platt, each \$1, Esquire Brown, Charles G. Riggs, Selden Ives, each 50 cts. *Martinsburgh*—D. M. Bennett, \$1, J. Dewey, 58 cts., Chester Shumary, \$2, E. Johnson, Dea. E. Botsford, each 50 cts., Rev. C. Yale, Mrs. Yale, Mrs. Arthur, each 25 cents, Wm. King, Mr. Mappa, Dea. Goodrich, each \$1, Sophia Willard, 25 cents, C. P. Seoville, \$1, Oliver Hough, \$5, Cash, 50 cts., Cash, 25 cts. *Lowville*—Mrs. S. C. Judson, J. W. Bostwick, each \$5, Mrs. E. Bosworth, \$2 50, Dea. M. Bosworth, \$1 50, J. A. Willard, C. P. Leonard, J. L. Leonard, S. Wilder, Mrs. J. Collins, Conrad Shull, Levi Bowen and Dr. J. A. Nichols, each \$1, J. Wilber, Mr. Sheldon, Mrs. Tyler, Charles Galloway, Cash, E. H. Bush, Mrs. N. Wells, D. S. Bailey, Mrs. H. Bailey, Wm. Bush, each 50 cts., L. Campbell, 37½ cents, Miss Willard, 25 cents. *Deer River*—Cash, \$2, Mrs. Amelia Potter, to constitute Abner A. Johnson, a life member of the N. Y. S. C. S., \$30, Constant Bosworth, 50 cts. *Copenhagen*—Contribution in Presby'n Church, \$8 01. A. Kilbourn, \$1. *Champion*—Dea. Asa Carter, 50 cents. *Evansville*—Mrs. Palmer, \$1. *Oxboro'*—R. H. King, \$2, Rev. J. Williamson, Robert Darling, each \$1, A. Taylor, Jennette Armiston, each 50 cts., James Brown, 25

cts. *Boonville*—Timothy Jackson, \$5, W. Tuttle, Charles Wheelock, Nathan North, M. Drefendorf, James Wood, Rev. J. H. Northup, each \$1, Mr. Hurlbert, 50 cents, H. Graves, Mrs. North, each 50 cents, Oscar Wetmore, J. Kingsbury, Cash, each 25 cents.....

106 96½

Feb. 28. *Gouverneur*—Ed'n Dodge, \$5, H. D. Smith, \$2, Rev. B. B. Beckwith, C. A. Parker, Dr. P. O. Williams, Wm. E. Sterling, P. Van Buren, Mrs. Sterling, John W. Armstrong, each \$1, Charles Rich, C. S. Cone, James Parker, Dea. Enos Wright, Joseph Hopkins, A. Smith, J. P. Fisher, G. Rogers, Mrs. Hill, each 50 cts., James Sherwin, E. Harris, Richard Collins, each 25 cts., Infant offering, 5 cts. *Hopkinton*—Contribution in the Congregational Ch., \$6 91, Rev. Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Kent, D. Daggett, Dr. S. Sprague, each \$1, Mr. Laffin, 50 cts., Sarah Sheldon, F. P. Sprague, Cash, each 25 cts. *Brasher Falls*—Dea. C. T. Hubbard, \$2, Thos. W. Wells, \$1. *Norfolk*—Norman Sackrider, \$3. *Madrid*—Lyman Powell, \$1, Dea. Powell, 50 cts., Mrs. P., 12½ cts. *Ogdensburgh*—Mr. Seymour, H. P. Van Rensselaer, each \$3, J. & G. R. Bell, \$2 50, J. Lamb, \$2, G. M. Foster, P. Wheelock, A. Sykes, Mrs. E. Sykes, E. B. Allen, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$1, Stephen Higbee, A. Vilas, Wm. A. Rea, D. M. Chapin, R.

Rockwell, J. Bradshaw,
M. P. Jackson, R. Vilas,
E. Vilas, E. W. Benedict,
C. Slocum, Cash, Elijah
White, L. D. Pomeroy,
Anthony Furnace, John
Barber, Cash, Cash, Geo.
Robinson, each 50 cents.
Morristown—M. Birdsall,
R. B. Chapman, each \$2,
Horace Hulbert, John La-
see, Henry Hooker, Eras-
tus Northum, each \$1, S.
Canfield, Isaac Dermott,
E. W. Mitchell, Wm. C.
Griffin, Rev. S. Slater,
Wm. Rogers, Mr. Long,
Mrs. Ingham, each 50 cts.,
Duncan Ferguson, James
Clymer, George Ramsey,

Mr. Tilton, Cash, each 25
cents, Robert Smith, 37½
cts. *Hammond*—Rev. Sam-
uel Young, Roswell Ryon,
S. Webster, each \$1. *Ple-
sis*—H. D. Parker, \$1. *Le
Fayetteville*—Contribution,
\$2 83. *Sackett's Harbor*—
E. Camp, \$10, Mrs. H.
Brewster, \$5. *Watertown*—
Willard Ives, \$10, A. S.
Green, O. V. Brainard, S.
B. Upham, Cash, D. D.
Otis, Rev. P. Snyder, A
friend, each \$1, D. Hunt-
ington, J. Mow, Jr., Cash,
Cash, each 50 cents..... 123 54

Total..... 231 50

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1849.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy, through
Gen. L. Alden:—
Lebanon—Col. J. Woods, Capt.
R. Kimball, each \$1..... 2 00
Meriden—S. Duncan, Dea. Mor-
rill, A. Wood, C. S. Richards,
each \$1, Mrs. Farnam, 50 cts. 4 50
Charlestown—George Olcott, \$10,
Rev. J. Crosby, \$1, Mr. Walk-
er, \$2..... 13 00
Hanover—Dea. S. Long, 50 cts.,
R. Benton, \$1, Mr. Lee, 50 cts. 2 00
Bath—Rev. Mr. Cleveland..... 50
Acworth—Mr. Prentiss..... 50
Claremont—Rev. Mr. Lawrence,
Dea. Stevens, each \$1..... 2 00
Littleton—Rev. Mr. Carpenter,
Mr. Bracket, each \$1, Rev.
Mr. Fairbanks, 25 cts..... 2 25
Haverhill—Mr. Bean, \$2, Mrs. Ma-
ry P. Webster, proceeds of land
sold, by Dea. S. Tracy, \$225. 227 00

253 75

VERMONT.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:
Hartford—A. Hazen..... 2 00
Norwich—L. Lewis, 25 cents, A.
Loveland, \$2 2 25
Vergennes—E. D. Woodbridge... 2 00
New Haven—Gen. Wm. Nash... 5 00
Windsor—Two children, 22 cts.,
J. W. Hubbard, Rev. B. F.
Butler, E. C. Tracy, each \$1. 3 22
East Rutland—Hon. R. Pier-
point, \$1, L. Daniels, \$2..... 3 00
Brandon—Rev. J. Ingraham..... 2 00
West Rutland—Mary Gilmore, 50

cents, A. Mead, Rev. A. Walk-
er, each \$2, Isaac Chatterton,
Wait Chatterton, H. Mead, J.
M. Mead, each \$1, W. Hum-
phrey, 50 cts., Dea. E. Board-
man, J. M. Chatterton, C. G.
Boardman, each \$1..... 12 00
Burlington—G. C., 50 cts., Judge
Foote, J. D. Allen, Dr. Peck,
each \$2, H. Wheeler, \$1, W.
H. Wilkins, H. Bradley, Sa-
rah Paine, Prof. Pease, each
\$2, Mrs. Buel, \$3, Mrs. Whip-
ple, \$1, Hon. M. L. Bennett, \$2,
M. Seymour, \$1, G. B. Shaw,
\$5, M. L. Strong, \$2, J. W.
Pomeroy, \$5, Cash, S. E. How-
ard, each \$1, Rev. J. H. Wor-
center, \$4, Prof. Shedd, \$2... 42 50
Castleton—Rev. J. Steel, Dea.
Higby, E. Langdon, Colonel
Branch, Hon. Z. Howe, J.
Adams, each \$1, Dea. A. Gris-
wold, 50 cents..... 6 50
Middlebury—Rev. S. G. Cole,
\$1 50, Pres't Larabee, \$3, Hon.
P. Starr, \$5, Hon. S. Swift,
\$3, J. Warren, Dea. Allen,
each \$1, R. Wainwright, \$5,
A. Willcox, Prof. Robins, each
\$1. A. Johnson, \$2, Dea. E.
Matthews, \$1, Cash, 50 cts... 25 00
Pittsford—Andrew Leach, \$7,
Dr. Winslow, T. F. Bogue, A.
Hamond, Dea. Tattingham,
John Stevens, C. D. Brown,
Rev. Dr. Walker, each \$1,
Louis Heudee, 45 cts., A. C.
Kellogg, 50 cts..... 14 95

<i>Saxton's River</i> —D. Chandler, \$1, C. Smith, \$2, Rev. L. Hay- den, \$1.....	4 00	<i>Christiansburgh</i> —John B. J. Lo- gan, Esq.....	10 00
<i>Chelsea</i> —J. W. Smith, \$1, Mr. Bacon, 50 cents.....	1 50	<i>Alexandria</i> —Various individuals.....	39 00
<i>Brattleborough</i> —N. B. Williston, \$10, G. C. Hall, \$5, A. Van Doran, \$2, E. Seymour, \$3, Dr. Rockwell, \$1, E. Kirk- land, \$2.....	23 00	<i>Paw Paw</i> —Fenton M. Hender- son, Esq.....	10 00
<i>West Brattleborough</i> —Hon. S. Clark, \$5, Mrs. Hayes, 50 cts.....	5 50	<i>Greenville</i> —Matthew Pilon.....	50
	154 42	<i>Petersburgh</i> —Rv. Wm. B. Row- zie, for the expenses of the passage of Rev. Geo. J. Har- grave and wife, to Liberia.....	60 00
			285 50
MASSACHUSETTS.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
By Rev. J. N. Danforth:		By Rev. Henry Brown:	
<i>Cabotville</i> —Collection in Rev. S. G. Clapp's congregation.....	12 00	<i>Raleigh</i> —Methodist Church col- lection, \$11, Presby'n Church collection, \$13 50, J. Primrose, \$5.....	29 50
RHODE ISLAND.		<i>Wake Forest</i> —Wake Forest Col- lege collection.....	8 00
By Capt. George Barker:		<i>Fairfield</i> —Presbyterian Church collection.....	13 00
<i>Providence</i> —J. F. Simmons, Mrs. Mary A. Field, each \$1, La- dies of the St. John's Church, to constitute Rev. Nathan B. Crocker, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30, Cash, 13 cents, Miss A. L. Harris, \$5, Bates Harris, 50 cents, Mrs. James Brown, \$1, Mrs. D. E. Carpenter, 50 cents, Thos. J. Hill, \$5, Mrs. Olive Shaw, Mrs. Wm. Tallman, Mrs. Mary Burroughs, each \$1, Mrs. C. Burroughs, 20 cts., Cash, \$10, Edward Carrington, Esq., for one emigrant, \$50, Cash, \$1, Cash, Mrs. Betsey Andrews, each \$5, Cash, \$1, H. P. Knight, \$2, Cash, \$1, Cash, 50 cents, E. Simmons, \$1, Ladies of Grace Church, to constitute Rev. Bishop John P. K. Henshaw, D. D., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30.....	153 83	<i>Hillsborough</i> —Presbyterian Ch. collection, \$12, Methodist Ch. collection, \$1 25.....	13 25
NEW JERSEY.		<i>Milton</i> —Dr. Wm. Stamps, \$1, S. Watkins, \$5, Smith & Hun- tington, each \$1, N. M. Lew- is, \$5.....	13 00
<i>Princeton</i> —Prof. Stephen Alex- ander, by Rev. John Maclean.....	5 00	<i>Guilford Co.</i> —Alamance Presby- terian Church collection.....	4 00
VIRGINIA.		<i>Lindsley's Store</i> —John Newlin, Esq.....	5 00
By Rev. Henry Brown:			85 75
<i>Clarksville</i> —A. C. Finley, \$4, N. Talley, \$5, Wm. H. Gee, Wm. de Graffenreidt, each \$1.....	11 00	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
<i>Danville</i> —Rev. J. M. Lewis and Lady, \$4, Mrs. Smith, \$1.....	5 00	<i>Frazierville</i> —E. L. Patton, Esq., by Rev. W. R. Hemphill.....	10 00
<i>Blakeley</i> —Mrs. Jane C. Wash- ington, to pay the expenses of Charles Starks and Lewis Wig- gins, to Liberia, &c.....	120 00	GEORGIA.	
<i>Spout Spring</i> —John A. Shearer, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S....	30 00	<i>Augusta</i> —George Parrott, Esq.....	50 00
		KENTUCKY.	
		<i>Greenville</i> —Rev. Alban S. Hows- ley.....	3 00
		<i>Danville</i> —From Mrs. T. Mitchell, Capt. Jesse Smith, each \$10, by J. A. Jacobs, Esq.....	20 00
			23 00
		TENNESSEE.	
		<i>Hamilton Cross Roads</i> —Daniel Heiskell, Esq.....	2 00
		<i>Madisonville</i> —Madisonville Ch., by Rev. A. A. Mathes.....	1 00
		<i>Blountville</i> —Samuel Rhea, Esq., by Hon. Andrew Johnson.....	10 00
			13 00
		OHIO.	
		<i>Hinckley</i> —Rev. Henry Lyon.....	5 00
		<i>Hillsborough</i> —Samuel Linn, Esq.....	4 00
		<i>Greene County</i> —Collections by the different Religious denomi-	

nations, by James Gowdy, Esq.,
Treasurer. 70 00
79 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell :

Johnson County—Treasurer of
Johnson County Col. Society,
\$28 30, Mr. Vanhice, Treas. of
Hopewell Col. Society, \$11 50,
Mr. J. C. Graham, Treas. of
Bethany Col. Society, \$6 90,
Treasurer of Union Col. Soc.
\$3 33, Collection at Batterson
Meetinghouse, \$4 75, G. Noble,
A. V. Brewer, J. Dresser, each
\$1, Wm. Brunnamer, P. D.
Lagrange, D. Brewer, each 50
cents, Cash, 62 cents, Milton
Hinton, 50 cents, P. C. Banta,
Esq., towards constituting him-
self a life member of the Am.
Col. Soc., \$10. 70 40

Total Contributions. \$1,198 65

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Hampden*—Hon. S. Red-
ington, by Hon. H. Hamblin,
to July, '49. 2 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Deacon
Samuel Tracy, through Gen.
L. Alden:—*Haverhill*—N. B.
Felton, to July, '50, \$3, Mr.
Bean, for '49, \$1. *Charles-*
town—Rev. J. De F. Richards,
to Jan. '49, \$2. *Bath*—Dr.
John French, to Jan. '50, \$2.
Acworth—Mr. Warren, for '49,
\$1, Edw'd Woodbury, to March,
'48, \$1. 10 00

VERMONT.—By Deacon Samuel
Tracy:—*Windsor*—Rev. T.
Kidder, to Jan. '50, \$4, Allen
Wardner, to January, '49, \$2,
E. R. Campbell, to January,
'50, \$6, A. Bowen, on account,
\$1, A. C. Jennings, for '49, \$1,
C. H. Hawley, for '49, \$1.
Bellows Falls—N. Tucker,
Esq., to January, '50, \$3, Asa
Wentworth, to March, '49, 75
cents, Solomon Grant, Esq., to
March, '49, \$4 62. *Norwich*—
J. Lord & Sons, to March, '50,
\$1 50, Thomas Hazen, for '47,
& '48, \$3, Dr. Ira Davis, to
March, '50, \$3. *West Rut-*
land—Abner Meed, to January,
'50, \$3, Isaac Chatterton, for
'49, \$1, Wait Chatterton, for
'49, \$1. *Castleton*—Calvin
Griswold, for '49, \$1, Harvy

Griswold, to June, '48, \$1, Dea.
E. Merrill, to Jan. '50, \$2 50.
Pittsford—Andrew Leach, to
January, '50, \$3, T. F. Bogue,
for '49, \$1, S. H. Kellogg, for
'49, \$1, Isaac Leonard, for '49,
\$1, B. F. Winslow, for '49, \$1,
Dea. S. Hendee, for '49, \$1.
Brandon—Rev. Ira Ingram,
for '49, \$1, Davenport and
Warren, to January, '50, \$3 75.
Royalton—Dr. J. A. Dennison,
to January, '50, \$4. *Saxton's*
River—Mrs. L. Smith, for '49,
\$1, D. Chandler, Esq., for '49,
\$1. *Brattleborough*—Colonel
C. Townsley, to '50, \$20. Hon.
S. Elliot's estate, \$4 10, R. W.
Clarke, for '49, \$1, Royal Ty-
ler, to June, '48, \$1 50, A. Van
Doren, to January, '50, \$3, Mrs.
Freem, for '49, \$1, T. C. Lord,
to June, '49, \$3. *West Brat-*
tleborough—Rev. Joseph Chan-
dler, for '49, \$1. *Chelsea*—A.
Blake, to January, '49, \$2. 95 72

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Granby*—Eli
Dickinson, for '47 & 48, \$3.
Millbury—Dea. Lyman Goodell,
to March, '50, \$1. *West Cam-*
bridge—Mr. John Schouler, to
January, '49, \$3. *Berlin*—Rev.
Henry Adams, to September,
'48, \$1 50. *Milford*—P. P.
Parkhurst, to Aug., '50, \$1 50.
Rockport—Dr. Benjamin Has-
kell, to March, '49, \$3. 13 00

By Rev. John B. Pinney :

NEW YORK.—*New York City*—
Joseph Alsop, to Jan. '50,
\$2 75, Anderson & Raymond,
to January, '50, \$2, Daniel
Ayres, to Jan. '50, \$2, Mrs.
S. E. Austin, to January, '50,
\$2 87, Isaac Adriance, to Jan.
'50, \$2, Thomas C. Butler, to
Jan. '50, \$2, J. W. Beekman,
to Jan. '50, \$2, W. C. Brink-
enhoff, to Jan. '50, \$2 75, S. J.
Beebee, to Jan. '50, \$2 75,
Wm. Bowne, to Jan. '50, \$2 50,
Mrs. J. Bethune, to Jan. '50,
\$2, John J. Bowers, to Jan.
'50, \$2, Stewart Brown, to
Jan. '50, \$2, J. L. Bowne, to Jan.
'50, \$2, Cornelius Bogert, to
Jan. '50, \$2, Wm. Bard, to
Jan. '50, \$2 25, Charles But-
ler, to Jan. '50, \$3, J. J. Boyd,
\$2 50, Mrs. E. Burnham, to
Jan. '50, \$2, Dr. James Cock-
roft, to Jan. '50, \$2, Wm.
Couch, to Jan. '50, \$2, Clark-

son Crolins, to Jan. '50, \$2,
 Wm. B. Crosby, to Jan. '50,
 \$2, Wm. Chauncey, to Jan.
 '50, \$2, Rev. Lawson Carter,
 to Jan. '50, \$2, Rev. S. H.
 Cone, to Jan. '50, \$2, Dr.
 Samuel R. Childs, to Jan. '50,
 \$2, John Clapp, to Jan. '50,
 \$2, Edward Crarey, to Jan.
 '50, \$2 50, James Donaldson, to
 Jan. '50, \$2, Wm. Dubois, to
 Jan. '50, \$2, J. W. Dominick,
 to Jan. '50, \$3, Dr. J. W.
 Francis, to Jan. '50, \$2, Gen'l
 A. Fleming, to Jan. '50, \$3,
 Benj. Flanders, to Jan. '50,
 \$2 50, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuy-
 sen, to Jan. '50, \$2, John Gray,
 to Jan. '50, \$2, J. Howard, to
 Jan. '50, \$2, Dr. A. T. Hun-
 ter, to Jan. '50, \$2 50, Thos.
 Jeremiah, to Jan. '50, \$2 37,
 W. L. King, to Jan. '50, \$2,
 Gen. Anthony Lamb, to Jan.
 '50, \$2, Gen. E. W. Laight,
 to Jan. '50, \$2, Benj. Lowe,
 to Jan. '50, \$2 50, J. B. Les-
 ter, to Jan. '50, \$2, C. Miles,
 to Jan. '50, \$2, A. Megary, to
 Jan. '50, \$2 87, Edward More-
 wood, to Jan. '50, \$2, M. L.
 Marsh, to Jan. '50, \$2, A. B.
 McDonald, to Jan. '50, \$2, J.
 C. Meeker, to Jan. '50, \$2 87,
 Elisha Morrill, to Jan. '50, \$2,
 Rev. John M. McCauley, to
 Jan. '50, 87 cts., D. H. Nev-
 ins, to Jan. '50, \$3, A. B.
 Neilson, to Jan. '50, \$3, D.
 W. C. Olyphant, to Jan. '50,
 \$2, Charles O'Connor, to Jan.
 '50, \$2, Anson G. Phelps, to
 Jan. '50, \$2 87, Duncan Phyfe,
 to Jan. '50, \$2, Elijah Paine,
 to Jan. '50, \$2, Dr. A. C. Post,
 to Jan. '50, \$3, Wm. Poole, to
 Jan. '50, \$2, Guy Richards, to
 Jan. '50, \$2 87, Geo. S. Rob-
 bins, to Jan. '50, \$2, J. A.
 Robinson, to Jan. '50, \$2 87,
 Benj. H. Roach, to Jan. '50,
 \$5, Joseph Sampson, to Jan.
 '50, \$2, George Suckly, to
 Jan. '50, \$3, Caleb Swan, to
 Jan. '50, \$2, G. J. Storer, to
 Jan. '50, \$3, H. M. Schieffelin,
 to Jan. '50, \$2 50, Charles
 Stewart, to Jan. '50, \$2, Gen.
 C. W. Sanford, to Jan. '50, \$2,
 M. E. Thompson, to Jan. '50,
 \$2, N. Taylor, to Jan. '50,
 \$2, J. H. Townsend, to Jan.
 '50, \$3, N. Thurston, to Jan.

'50, \$2, F. H. Walcott, to Jan.
 '50, \$2, J. G. Shultz, to Jan.
 '50, 75 cents, John McKie,
 to Jan. '50, \$2, Geo. M. Clear-
 man, to Jan. '50, \$1, A. Kil-
 bourn, to Jan. '50, \$1..... 182 21

VIRGINIA.—Cedar Grove—C. Kem-
 per, Esq., to '51, \$3. Danville—
 William Sutherland, to March,
 '50, \$1. Clarksville—J. J.
 Daniel, to March, '50, \$1.
 Arlington—Mrs. Custis, for
 '49, \$1. Greenville—John Pil-
 son, Esq., for '48, \$1 50..... 7 50

NORTH CAROLINA.—By Rev. Henry
 Brown.—Forestville—Euzelian
 Society, to February, '50, \$1,
 Philomathesian Socy, to Feb.
 '50, \$1. Newbern—Smith
 Williams, to March, '50, \$1,
 Edward H. Hill, to March, '50,
 \$1, Wm. H. Lane, to March,
 '50, \$1, C. D. Pearson, to Mar.
 '50, \$1, Leven Johnson, to
 March, '50, \$1, Mingo Croom,
 to March, '50, \$1. Franklin—
 Rev. John E. McPherson, to
 July, '50, \$1 50. Fort Hem-
 bree—Cherry & Davis, to July,
 '50, \$1 50..... 11 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Frazierville—
 Isaac Kennedy, Esq., for '49
 and '50, \$3, Archibald Kenne-
 dy, Esq., to January, '52, \$5.
 Due West Corner—Rev. W.
 R. Hemphill, for '49 and '50,
 \$2..... 10 00

ALABAMA.—Somerville—Mrs. M.
 Hange, for '49, by J. C. McMil-
 lan, Esq., \$1. Mobile—John
 Bryant, to February, '50, \$1,
 John Center, to February, '50,
 \$1, Mary F. Leaving, to Feb.
 '50, \$1, Thomas Robinson, to
 February, '50, \$1, Peter Will-
 iams, to February, '50, \$1..... 6 00

TENNESSEE.—Ringgold—Joseph
 Sturdivant, to July, '49, \$2 50,
 Wm. H. Elliott, to July, '49,
 \$2 50..... 5 00

OHIO.—Wilmington—Dr. Joseph
 K. Sparks, to March, '49,
 \$3 50. Hillsborough—Samuel
 Linn, Esq., to May, '50, \$1... 4 50

MISSISSIPPI.—Cooksville—Rev. H.
 Woods, to March 19, '49..... 2 00

Total Repository..... 347 93

Total Contributions..... 1,198 65

Aggregate Amount..... \$1,546 58

BACK NUMBERS OF THE REPOSITORY WANTED.

THE following numbers of the African Repository are out of print, viz :

Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 12; Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. III, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12; Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 11, 12; Vol. V, No. 4; Vol. VI, Nos. 2, 5; Vol. VII, Nos. 2, 5, 10, 12; Vol. VIII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; Vol. IX, Nos. 3, 4, 5; Vol. X, Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7; Vol. XI, No. 4; Vol. XII, Nos. 10, 11; Vol. XIII, No. 12; Vol. XIV, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 10, 11; Vol. XV, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19; Vol. XVI, No. 3; Vol. XVIII, No. 1.

Some of our friends may have one or two of these numbers which they do not wish to keep. If they have, and will forward them to us, they will greatly oblige us. We have frequent calls for back numbers, which we cannot answer. We are also often applied to for whole sets, which of course we cannot supply. In this matter, our friends can greatly oblige us.

ANNUAL REPORTS WANTED.

WE are entirely destitute of the following numbers of the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, viz : 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 26th, and 27th.

We will pay a liberal price for any or all of these Repositories and Reports. We are very anxious to obtain them. If any of our friends have them, and can spare them, they will confer a great favor on us by forwarding them to us by mail.

We trust that our friends will consider it worth while for them to examine their old pamphlets, to ascertain whether they can supply our need in any of these particulars.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE A. C. S.

THOSE who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz : "I give and bequeath the sum of —dollars to A. B., in trust for the American Colonization Society," &c.

VESSEL FROM SAVANNAH, GA.

A vessel will sail from Savannah, Georgia, May 1, for Liberia. Emigrants will please be ready in time. Any letters sent to the care of Rev. Thomas C. Benning, in that city, will be duly forwarded if they are POST-PAID.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE A. C. S.

THE Thirty-second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, together with the proceedings at the Annual meeting, is published in pamphlet. Any persons wishing copies will please give us notice. They will be sent *free* to all who desire them.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LAST YEAR.

It will greatly advance our operations if subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions for the year that has just closed, will remit us the amount through the Post Office.

To all who will send us THREE DOLLARS we will send a receipt *in full* and *free of postage*, for the years 1847 and 1848.

TERMS OF THE REPOSITORY.

THE African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this city, at \$1 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more, to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life member of the American Colonization Society.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and State, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received, by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.